

# Mechanics Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Late Publisher of the Mechanic's Mirror,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

*A weekly paper, devoted to the interests of the Mechanic, Mutual Protection, and the Elevation of Labor.*

JOHN TANNER, Editor.

THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday morning, at No. 24 Commercial Building, corner Broadway and Hudson-st., at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM in advance.

It has now become imperative that the mechanic should have a weekly paper so that he can sit down on Saturday evening, and read the events of the week, the improvements in science, and also refresh his mind with the choice literature of the day. From every quarter, we have been solicited to do so; and the substance of every letter that we have received on the subject, has been, "The Mechanics ought to have a weekly paper of their own."

The MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, will be printed in eight large pages suitable for binding. It will embrace under its separate departments the choicest selections from the best works, original articles from the pens of eminent Mechanics, lists of Inventions, and the most important and stirring news of the week in a correct and condensed form.

We have engaged many of the most distinguished Mechanics in the United States, as Contributors to our columns. It will be emphatically the Mechanic's Advocate and Fireside Companion. From repeated assurances we have no doubt that the Mechanics of our State and Country will give us a hearty and united support. We would therefore ask our friends to interest themselves in our behalf, and the elevation of their fellow craftsmen.

All communications must be addressed to JOHN TANNER, No. 24 Commercial Buildings, Albany.

TAKE NOTICE.—Tanner's Publication Office, has been removed from the Exchange, to No. 24 Commercial Buildings, where he will be happy to receive the calls of his Mechanic friends.

JOHN HARRISON General Traveling Agent.  
FRANCIS MORROW, Travelling Agent.  
Mr. A. G. Granger is our agent for Canandaigua.  
Mr. Robert W. Knapp has consented to receive subscriptions in Lansingburgh and Waterford.  
John Hartness is our agent at Massillon, Ohio.

## EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!!

### MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, during the year between January 1, 1847, and January 1, 1848 (the papers to be mailed to such Post-Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid.

Mechanics out of employment, may find it a paying business to act as agents for this paper in their neighborhood, among their friends. There is no necessity of any man spending an idle week. Persons wishing employment can direct to JOHN TANNER, Editor of the Mechanic's Advocate, Albany, N. Y., (post paid.) Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the country if required.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

About 25 Traveling Agents, to travel in every State in the Union. Inquire at No. 24 Com. Buildings.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

## SPRING.

BY JAMES GRAVES.

Come gentle spring we welcome thee,  
O come again that we may see,  
Thy dazzling beauty rare.  
Summer and winter with their train,  
Strives in might but all in vain,  
The r presence cannot share.  
The praises heaped on thee by those,  
Who love the lily and the rose,  
And all the other flowers.  
That deck the garden and the field,  
The earth abundantly does yield,  
With perfume fills the bowers.  
The feathered flock their notes prolong,  
The happy time with sweetest song,  
The pleasant news they bring.  
Of one that's been a stranger here,  
With music gladly they do cheer,  
Adored and lovely spring.

From the Boston Chronotype.

## THE MANUFACTURER'S SONG

### TO THE FACTORY GIRL.

Dear maid, a song to thee I bring,  
Who well deserve the lay,  
Albeit my lips unused to sing,  
Except where songs will pay:  
But looking o'er my ledger, love—  
That book of books to me—  
I felt the credits that I saw  
Were owing all to thee.  
While 'mid the din of whirling wheels  
And clashing looms thou art,  
I sit at ease in my arm chair,  
Or count my gains apart.  
I know thy hands have made them all,  
And given them all to me—  
While for me thou art weaving cloth,  
I'll weave a song for thee.  
Spirit and soul of dividends,  
In maiden form arrayed:  
Thou fairest gift that Mammon sends,  
Or Plutus ever made;  
Thy fingers, Midas like, have turned  
My cotton into gold;  
The money that thy hands have earned  
Has to my coffers rolled.  
Yet would thy love for me, fair maid,  
Were pure as mine for thee;  
For then before my aching eyes  
No pay-roll should I see.  
Oh! banish—banish from thy breast  
The base desire to hoard:  
How harshly grates upon my ear,  
'Three dollars and thy board!'  
I cannot deem thy woman's heart  
So filled with lust of gain—  
I feel the base reward agreed  
Must fill that heart with pain.  
Oh! fast as turn my factory wheels,  
May time bring round the day,  
When all thy work shall be for love,  
As now it is for pay!

## PARENTAL LOVE.

When love rejects and friends forsake,  
A parent, though his heart may break,  
From that fond heart will never tear  
The child whose last retreat is there.

## THE SUM OF TRIFLES.

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF MECHANICS.

'Saving? Don't talk to me about saving!' said one journeyman mechanic to another. 'What can a man with a wife and three children save out of eight dollars a week?'

'Not much certainly,' was replied. 'But still, if he is careful, he may save a little.'

'Precious little!' briefly returned the other, with something like contempt in his tone.

'Even a little is worth saving,' was answered to this. 'You know the old proverb, 'Many littles make a mickle.' Fifty cents laid by every week will amount to twenty-six dollars in a year.'

'Of course, that's clear enough. And a dollar saved every week will give the handsome sum of fifty-two dollars a year. But how is the half dollar or the dollar to be saved, I should like to know? I cannot do it I am sure.'

'I can then, and my family is just as large as yours, and my wages no higher.'

'If you say so, I am bound to believe you, but I must own myself unable to see how you do it. Pray, how do you save?'

'I have saved about seventy-five dollars a year for the last two years.'

'You have!' in surprise.

'Yes, and I have it all snugly in the Savings' Bank.'

'Bless me! How have you possibly managed to do this? For my part, it is as much as I can possibly do to keep out of debt. My wife is as hard working, saving a woman as is to be found anywhere. But all won't do. I expect my nose will be at the grind-stone all my life.'

'How much does your tobacco cost you, Johnson?'

asked the companion.

'Nothing to speak of. A mere trifle,' replied the man named Johnson.

'A shilling a week?'

'About that.'

'And you take something to drink now and then?'

'Nothing but a little beer. I never use anything stronger.'

'I suppose you never take a glass a day.'

'No, not that.'

'But you sometimes ask a friend to take a glass with you?'

'Of course, that is a thing we must all do, sometimes—'

'Which will make the cost to you about equal to a glass a day?'

'I suppose it will; but that's nothing.'

'Six glasses a week at sixpence each, will make just the sum of three shillings, which, added to the cost of tobacco, will make fifty cents a week for beer and tobacco, or what would amount to a hundred dollars and over in four years.'

'Dear knows, a poor mechanic has few enough comforts without depriving himself of trifles like these,' said Johnson.

'By giving up such trifles as these, for trifles they really are, permanent and substantial comforts may be gained. But, besides tobacco and drinking beer, you indulge in a plate of oysters now and then don't you?'

'Certainly I do. A hard working man ought to be allowed to enjoy himself a little sometimes.'

'And this costs you two shillings weekly?' said the persevering friend.

'At least that,' was replied.

'How often do you take a day's holiday to yourself?'

'Not often. I do it very rarely.'

'Not oftener than once a month?'

'No.'

'As often?'



'Yes, I suppose I take a day for recreation about once in a month, and that is little enough dear knows.'

'You spend a trifle at such times of course?'

'Never more than half a dollar. I always limit myself to that, for I cannot forget that I am a poor journeyman mechanic.'

'Does your wife take a holiday too?' asked the friend, with something significant in his look and tone.

'No,' was replied. 'I often try to persuade her to do so, but she never thinks she can spare time. She has all the work to do and three children to see after, and one of them you know, is a baby.'

'Do you know that this day's holiday once a month, costs you exactly twenty-two dollars a year?'

'No, certainly not, for it costs no such thing.'

'Well, let us see. Your wages per day come to one dollar and thirty-three cents and one third. This sum, multiplied by twelve, the number of days lost in the year, gives sixteen dollars. Half a dollar spent a day for twelve days makes six dollars, and six dollars added to sixteen, amount to twenty-two. Now, have I not calculated it fairly?'

'I believe you have,' replied Johnson, in an altered tone. 'But I never could have believed it.'

'Add to this, thirteen dollars a year that you pay for oysters, and you have—'

'Not so fast if you please. I spend no such sum as you name in oysters.'

'Let us try our multiplication again,' coolly remarked the friend. 'Twenty-five cents a week, multiplied into fifty-two weeks gives exactly thirteen dollars.—Isn't it so?'

'Humph! I believe you are right. But I never would have thought it.'

'Add this thirteen dollars to the twenty-two it costs you for twelve holidays in the year, and this again to the price of your beer and tobacco, and you will have just sixty-one dollars a year that might be saved. A little more careful examination into your expenses, would, no doubt, detect the sum of fourteen dollars that might be saved as well as not, which, added to the sixty-one dollars, will make seventy-five dollars a year uselessly spent; the exact sum I am able to put in the Savings' Bank.'

Johnson was both surprised and mortified, at being thus convicted of spending nearly one fifth of his entire earnings, in self gratification of one kind or another.—He promised both himself and his friend, that he would at once reform matters, and try to get a little ahead, as he had a growing family that would soon be much more expensive than at present.

Some months afterwards, the friend who had spoken so freely to Johnson, met him coming out of a tavern and in the act of putting tobacco in his mouth. The latter looked a little confused, but said, with as much indifference as he could assume—

'You see I am at my old tricks again?'

'Yes, and I am truly sorry for it. I was in hopes you were going to practice a thorough system of economy, in order to get beforehand.'

'I did try, but it's no use. As to giving up tobacco that is out of the question. I can't do it. Nor could you if you had ever formed the bad habit of chewing or smoking.'

'We can do almost anything, if we try hard enough. Johnson. We fail because we give up trying. My tobacco and cigars used to cost me just twice what yours cost you, and yet I made a resolution to abandon the vile weed altogether, and what is better, have kept my resolution. So, you see, the thing can be done.—All that is wanted is sufficient firmness and perseverance. I used to like a glass of ale, too, and a plate of oysters, but I saw that the expense was rather a serious matter, and the indulgence did not do me a particle of good. So I gave them up also, and if you try hard enough you can do it too.'

'I don't know—perhaps I might; but somehow or other, it strikes me that seventy or eighty dollars a year, laid by in the Savings' Bank, is rather a dear saving if made at the expense of every comfort a poor man has. What good is this money going to do?'

'A strange question that to ask, Johnson. I will tell you what good it is going to do me. I intend saving every cent I can possibly lay by, until I get five hundred dollars; and then I mean to set up for myself, and become a master workman. After that, I hope to get along a little faster, and be able to send my children, who will be pretty well advanced by that time, to better schools. I shall also be able, I hope, to get help for my wife, who will need assistance in the house.'

'All very well to talk about but not so easily done,' replied Johnson.

'I don't know. For every effect there is an adequate cause. The cause of all this will be the saving of seventy-five dollars a year. This I have been doing for three years, and I hope to be able to do it for three or four years longer. Then the desired effect, in a capital

of five hundred dollars, upon which to commence business will be produced. Is it not so?'

'Yes, I suppose it is. But it is one thing to commence business, and another thing to succeed in it. There are plenty of chances in favor of your losing every cent you have, and then being obliged to go back to journey-work, which will not be the most agreeable thing in the world. For my part, I would much rather enjoy what little I have as I go along, than to stint and deny myself everything comfortable for six or seven years, in order to set up business for myself, and then lose every cent. It is not every man I can tell you, who is fit to go into business, nor every man who can succeed, if he does. The fact is, there must be journeymen as well as master workmen. As for me, I have no taste for going into business, and don't believe I should succeed if I should set up for myself. I expect to work journey-work all my life, and might just as well take my comfort as I go along.'

'I shall not attempt to dispute what you say about some men being born to be journeymen, and others to be master workmen,' replied the friend of Johnson, 'for I am well aware that the gifts of all men are different; and that some men are so peculiarly constituted, that they would not succeed if they were to set up business for themselves. But the want of a business capacity, or inclination, is no reason at all why a journeyman mechanic should not save every cent he can earn.'

'What good will it do him? He is bound to be a poor worker all his life, and why should he deny himself the few comforts he has, as he goes along, in order to lay by a hundred or two dollars?'

'I am surprised to hear you ask such a question, Johnson. But I will answer it by saying that he should do it for the reason that I save my money; that is, to enable him to educate his children well, to lighten his own and his wife's toil when they grow older, and to be able to obtain for his family more of the comforts of life than they now enjoy.'

'I don't exactly see how all that is to be achieved. Suppose that he get together as much as five hundred dollars; and instead of risking it in business he send his children to some expensive schools, hire help for his wife, and take some comfort as he goes along; how long do you suppose his five hundred will last? But two years, and then he must come down again and be at times unhappy; for it is a much easier matter to go down than to get up.'

'Pardon me, Johnson,' replied his friend, 'but I must say you are a very short-sighted mortal. If you can't imagine any better mode of using your five hundred dollars, after you have saved it, I don't blame you for not caring about making the attempt to do so. But I can tell you a better way.'

'Well, let us hear it.'

'With your five hundred dollars, after you had saved it, you could buy yourself a snug little cottage, with an acre of ground around it. How much rent do you pay now?'

'Seventy-five dollars a year.'

'Of course this would be saved after that, which, added to what you were already saving, would make a hundred and fifty dollars a year. Take fifty of that to buy yourself a cow, some pigs and chickens, and to get lumber for your pig sty, hen house, and shed for your cow in winter, and you would still have a hundred dollars left, the first year, to go into the Savings' Bank. Your garden, which you could work yourself by rising an hour or two earlier in the morning, your cow, your chickens and your pigs, would make a sufficient saving in your expenses to pay for all additional charges in entering your children at better schools. In three years more, laying by a hundred and fifty dollars a year, which you could easily do, would give you enough to buy another cottage and an acre of ground, which you could easily rent to a tenant for eighty dollars a year. In three years more, going on with the same economy, you would have seven hundred dollars more to invest, which could be done in property that would yield you seventy or eighty dollars a year additional income.—By this time, the village would have grown out towards your ground and perhaps doubled, may be, quadrupled its value for building lots, some of which you could sell, and adding the amount to the savings of a couple of years, be able to build one or two more comfortable little houses on your own lots. Going on this way year after year, by the time your ability to work as a journeyman began to fail you, the necessity for work would not exist, for you would have a comfortable property, the regular income from which would more than support you. Now, all this may be done by simply giving up your tobacco, beer and oysters, and your day's holiday once a month. Is not the result worth the trifling sacrifice, Johnson?'

'It certainly is,' was the serious reply. 'You have represented a very attractive picture and I suppose a true one.'

'It is, you may depend upon it. Every journeyman mechanic, if he be industrious and have a prudent, economical wife as you have, may accumulate a snuff little property, and live quite at his ease, when passed the prime of life. Is it not all very plain to you?'

'It certainly is, and I am determined that I will try to get ahead just in the way you describe. If you can save seventy-five dollars a year, there is no good reason why I should not do the same.'

'None in the world. Only persevere in your economy and self-denial, and you are certain of accomplishing all I have set forth.'

We are sorry that we cannot give as good an account of Johnson as we could wish. He tried to be economical, and to break himself of his bad habits of chewing, drinking, and other self indulgences, for a little while, and then sunk down into his old ways, and went on as usual.

Ten years afterwards, the friend who had striven so hard to make him see his true interest and to act accordingly, was doing as fine a business as any master workman in the village. His children were going to good schools, and his wife, now the mistress of a neat, comfortable, well furnished house, was relieved from the hardest of the domestic duties by a strong, active domestic. Poor Mrs. Johnson on the contrary, had to work much harder than before, for her family had now increased from three to six children, while her husband instead of drinking one glass a day, now indulged in two or three, and in various ways spent upon himself nearly double what he did when his friend strove so hard to make him give up his tobacco, ale, oysters and holidays. His vices and self indulgence had grown upon him.

Hopelessly his poor wife, now in ill health, is toiling on, and will have to toil on until she sink from exhaustion, into the grave, and her children become scattered among strangers, to bear the hard lot of the orphan.

How many hundreds are there like Johnson? who spend as they go, in self indulgence, what, if properly hoarded, would make their last days bright with life's declining sunshine. He was too weak, and loved to indulge himself too well, to take the good advice given him; but we hope there is not a single journeyman mechanic who reads this that will not prove himself a wiser one.

#### "NOTHING BUT A MECHANIC!"

*He is nothing but a mechanic!* says an all sufficient and self-styled gentleman, who has just found admission to the circles of the "upper ten thousand" in speaking of one with whom, till recently, he had been on terms of intimacy. His recent accession to a fortune, by the will of a deceased relation, has left him to study the airs of the circle to which he now finds admission. As dull scholars are quick at learning the vices of their associates, so the veriest approach to the assumed appearance of the high life, is thought sufficient to give him currency, and is quickly copied from those as dull and destitute of common sense as himself. He has forgotten that the fortune which he now boasts, was acquired by an industrious, frugal and prosperous mechanic.

He is nothing but a mechanic! said a pert and coquettish school girl, as she scornfully turned up her nose at her discarded lover.

Well, that mechanic became a judge and member of Congress, and, in addition to a reputation that many might be proud to aspire to, secured a competence of this world's goods for the maintenance of his family. But the deluded girl, who was not of a bad heart, carried out her perverted education, by marrying the dashing son of a reported wealthy merchant. In the result, the merchant failed, and the son and his unfortunate wife were found among the wretched lazaroni, which fancied wealth so often bequeathes to a coming generation. The husband had only learned how to spend money, and was ignorant of every pursuit that might have provided against the dire misfortunes which he experienced. She learned, to late, that a skillful mechanic had, in his abilities, an estate beyond the reach of sheriffs and of the minions of the law, that is ever available to provide for his family, and their mutual domestic happiness.

In all the variations of real life, we see the beneficence which have been conferred upon the world by men who were nothing but mechanics! Contemplate Franklin, with his kite in a thunder cloud, while a wire in his hand demonstrated the truth of his theories of electricity. See the same great mind settling the principles of civil liberty in the legislative halls of this new born nation, and see him again, vindicating these principles in the presence of kings and nobles of the old world, and let him who will sneer, that Franklin was nothing but a mechanic! And when Franklin's theories have explained the qualities of electricity, see them improved as an agency for the instantaneous



communication of intelligence from one end to the other of this vast Republic, and inquire, what but mechanical skill has thus made the lightning speak in language of intelligence? What man of sense would have been ashamed to associate with Roger Sherman, or David Rittenhouse, though these men were nothing but mechanics! Robert Fulton was nothing but a mechanic; yet who does not feel a sort of shudder, of painful admiration, at the mention of his name, and at the thought of his invention, and the power which he called to the aid of navigation? In obedience to this power, we see mighty ships traversing their way over ocean and seas, seemingly unconscious of the winds or the tides around them. The "iron horse," to which the genius of Fulton gave life and power, comes puffing and snorting over the deep, and the terrors and perils of the sea seem to flee away. It treads beneath its feet the current of rivers, and pushes its course through the very depth of savage wilds, and makes its home at the gorges of the Oregon mountains, or takes its place at the foot of the Andes.

Not only are the tides of the sea and the current of Rivers overcome by Fulton's application of steam, but mechanical skill, ever active for the public good, is covering the land with railroads, and sending the tireless engines with endless trains of cars over them at a speed which would defy the pursuit, almost, of the birds of heaven!

Whoever passes over the great railroads of this country, and considers that these are the triumphs of mechanics, or the progress of improvement, during the last twenty years, must feel proud of the age in which he was born, and feel proud of the country where private enterprise has given most of these improvements of the nation.

Those who find works of art in and about our great cities to admire, should be the last to sneer at the humble artizan. Whose hands have reared the lofty piles of brick and granite, that make up the great commercial metropolis of America? and who have erected the magnificent decoration which within and without adorn the residences of our princely merchants, our public halls, our great hotels, or the Exchange? The MECHANICS.

Those who sneer at labor are fools. They are ignorant of its dignity and power—of its independence and ability to work out the details and complete the temple of human happiness.

He was a wise father, who refused the hand of his daughter to any one who might not, in case of misfortune, be able to support her with the labor of his hands. Though a prince consented to learn the trade of a basket maker, to obtain the beautiful heiress, yet the old banker was relieved from approach for his decision, when his children were captives in a foreign country, and the prince actually provided for the banker's daughter by his trade of basket making. We shall recur to the subject again.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

**PLEASURE OF READING.**—Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a hard working man after his daily toils, or in the intervals, there is nothing like reading an interesting paper or book. It calls for no bodily exertion of which he has already had enough, or perhaps too much: It relieves his home of its dullness. It transports him into a livelier and more gayer and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the present moment, fully as much as if he were ever so drunk, with the great advantage the next day finding the money in his pocket, or at least laid out in the real necessities and comforts for himself and family—and without headache. Nay, it accompanies him on his next day's work: and if what he had been reading be anything above the idlest and lightest gives him something to think of besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his every day occupation—something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward to with pleasure. If I were to pray for a taste which should stand by me under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading.—*Sir J. Herschell*

Subscribers to the first volume of the Mechanics' Mirror, who have not yet paid their subscription, will please do so without further delay. All remittances for that volume must be directed to John Tanner, No. 24 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.

If you want a splendid pair of boots at the same price you now pay for a common article, call on Bro. RAMSAY, at 547 Broadway. See advertisement in another column.

### VERA CRUZ TAKEN!

The United States war steamer Princeton, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Connor, arrived at Pensacola on the 4th inst. and came to anchor off the wharf at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, exchanging salutes with the Navy Yard as she passed.

We copy from the *Pensacola Gazette* of the 4th instant.

The Princeton sailed from Vera Cruz on the 29th ult. and brings the glorious intelligence of the reduction of that City, with the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, and their entire, unconditional surrender to our arms.

We are indebted to one of the officers of the P. for the following summary of the proceedings in this most brilliant achievement, an achievement that will redound more to the glory of our army and marine among the nations abroad than any that has yet had place in our annals. So says the Gazette.

The following is the narrative:

March 9th.—Disembarkation of troops commenced

13th.—Investment of the City completed.

18th.—Trenches opened at night.

22d.—City summoned to surrender; on refusal seven mortars opened a fire of bomb shells.

24th.—Navy battery of three long 32 pounders and three 68-pounders, Paixhan guns, opened a fire in the morning—distance 700 yards.

25th.—Another battery of four 24-pounders and three mortars opened this day; the naval battery opened a breach in the walls of the City. The fire was very destructive to the town.

26th.—Early in the morning the enemy proposed for a surrender.

Commissioners on the American side, Generals Worth and Pillow, and Col. Totten.

29th.—Negotiations completed! City and Castle surrendered—Mexican troops marched out, and laid down their arms—American troops occupied the City and batteries of the town and Castle.

At noon of that day the American ensign was hoisted over both, and was saluted by our vessels; the garrison of about 4,000 men laying down their arms as prisoners of war, and being sent to their homes on parole; 5 Generals; 60 superior officers, and 270 company officers, being among the prisoners.

The total loss of the American army, from the day of landing, March 9th, is sixty-five persons killed and wounded. Officers killed: Capt. John R. Vinton, 2d Artillery; Capt. Alburis, 2d Infantry; Midshipman T. B. Shubrick; Wounded, Lieut. Col. Dickenson, of South Carolina Volunteers, severely; Lieut. B. S. Baldwin, Navy, slightly; Lieut. Delozin, 2d Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Lewis Neill, 2d Dragoons, severely. All the wounded are doing well.

Of the Mexicans the slaughter is said to have been immense.

The Commanding General was stationed in the City, while his second in command held the Castle.

Their regular force was about 3,000, and they had about the same number of irregulars. Outside the City was Gen. La Vega, with a force of from six to ten thousand cavalry. Col. Harney with between two and three hundred U. S. dragoons, charged on and repulsed this immense force, with terrible carnage scattering them in all directions. They had barricaded a bridge to protect themselves, but our artillery soon knocked away this obstacle, and gave Harney's command a chance at them.

In the attack on the town and Castle, only our smaller vessels, drawing not over nine feet, were available; but few shot and shells were thrown into the Castle, the attack being mainly upon the town.

None of the enemy's missiles struck our vessels, and Midshipman Shubrick, who was killed, was serving over a battery on shore.

With the loss of the City, the hopes of the enemy fell, as they had not provisions enough in the Castle to sustain a protracted siege.

The Princeton is commanded by Capt. Angle. As she sailed from Vera Cruz, Com. Connor's flag was saluted from the Castle San Juan de Ulua; the Commodore is a passenger on board, having been relieved by Com. Perry before the commencement of operations.

The Princeton having landed the bearer of dispatches for Washington and Col. Totten, sails immediately for Havana.

### LATER.

One half the city of Vera Cruz was destroyed by the bombs and shell from our guns.

The loss among the Mexicans is immense. Hundreds of women and children are reported to have lost their lives in the city. At least 1000 in all, it is reported were killed.

Among the killed is Gen. Veldez, who had charge of the Rancheros stationed outside of the city, and on

which Col. Harney charged and made such dreadful havoc among.

Brigadier Gen. Quitman was to leave immediately to attack Alvarado.

Gun boats and small steamers were preparing to escort him. They intended to make short work of it, and have every port in Mexico.

Gen. Scott was making preparations to start on his way to the city of Mexico, where, after all, the great battle is to be fought.

Santa Anna had arrived at the capital, and was desirous of having peace. This was supposed to be a mere feint the better to prepare the city against an attack, and to delay the charge of Gen. Scott as much as possible.

He had put a stop to the revolution and restored something like quiet to the distracted city.

The steamer Hunter had arrived at New Orleans from the Brazos, with later intelligence. Gen. Taylor was in hot pursuit of Urrea, and it was supposed, might be able to overtake him.

## NEW INVENTIONS.

### COMBINATION TABLE.

W. F. Liddle of Rochester, is the inventor of this article—a *Kitchen* table, "embracing," says the Sci. Amer., "a multiplicity of conveniences, among which are a revolving knife, grinding and scouring apparatus, consisting of a grindstone and two emery wheels; a rotary crank for lustering plate; a coffee mill; spice mill; apple parer; mortar and pestle; and a chopping or mincing bowl and chopping knife operated by machinery. These different sections of machinery are connected to a main shaft, to be put in operation by a hand crank or treadle; the shaft being furnished with a regulating fly wheel."

### DR. HAYCRAFT'S IMPROVEMENT IN THE STEAM ENGINE.

"The intention of Dr. Haycraft's improvements in the steam engine is to save fuel, by use of what he calls anhydrous, or perfectly dry steam. He has found that three conditions are necessary completely to effect this object; first, that the steam should be superated from the water of ebullition, or priming, before leaving the boiler; secondly, that it should pass through a tube, or tubes, surrounded by steam of a somewhat higher temperature, which the inventor calls a siccator; and, thirdly, that the working cylinder be also surrounded by steam of a somewhat elevated temperature. The two last conditions are easily effected by throttling the steam before it enters the siccator which supplies the engine. A low pressure engine which drives a flour mill has been altered on this principle, and it has been ascertained that the consumption has been diminished from seven to four pounds for each bushel of flour ground."—*Sci. American.*

### ELASTIC LOCOMOTIVE FENDER.

Mr. Martin Keenan, of Woonsocket, R. I., has invented a plan which for aught we can see, may contribute much to the safety of locomotives and railroad trains in general. It consists of a strong but pliable bow projecting forward ten or twelve feet from the sides of the locomotive, and forming an arc or semicircle in front. The rear ends of the two sides of this bow fender, are so connected to a series of stout spiral springs, under the side-beams, that in case of concussion they will resist the entire momentum of an ordinary train before the front of the engine comes in contact with the obstacle. In case of coming in contact with a team or carriage, by its gentle elasticity the fender will generally remove them from the road without smashing. This invention has not yet been put on trial, nor have we received a full description, and can give no further opinion on the subject than to say that if it can be made sufficiently strong, and elastic, it will prove exceedingly valuable.—*Scientific American.*

**GREENBUSH FERRY.**—The appearance of Captain Abel with his new boat, "Albany," has already made Greenbush and the south part of Albany shew considerable life. Though the slips are not in repair those affected by the ferry have so much confidence in the captain that they put on looks of satisfaction. The new steamboat yesterday made trips to and from Greenbush—she moves to a charm—and seems to think the wind and tide mere playthings. Compared with the ten dog power of the old "Chancellor Lansing," the "Albany" is something great; besides, the ladies are no longer obliged to work their way through herds of cattle and hogs on a filthy deck, to crawl into a caboose only large enough to hold five women and a baby, as the most convenient place to stand in while crossing.—*Knickerbocker.*



## Correspondence of the Advocate.

Rochester, April 8, 1847.

FRIEND TANNER.—Enclosed I send you the names of 10 new subscribers for your interesting and independent paper, you may perhaps be surprised at not receiving the \$10, but the fact is every name I send, is that of a good and honest Mechanic, but you know how matters stand in Rochester as regards money, we find it very hard to raise money enough to pay rent, and sometimes we have even to sacrifice our *due Bills* to raise the needful on such occasions. It is now near quarter day and we want all we can raise, but immediately after the first of May I will send on the amount. This I believe brings your list up to about 75 in this place, your paper gives universal satisfaction, and when compared with some of the \$2 publications it excites some surprise that yours which is certainly worth any two of them, should be but \$1.

I will send you the list of officers of our Protection to-morrow.

Yours Sertain

S. ....

Batavia, April 8, 1847.

Mr. J. TANNER.—Dear Sir: I now have the pleasure of sending you the names of the officers of Protection No. 13:

JARVIS R. SMITH, SP,  
THOMAS YATES, JP,  
HENRY J. ENSIGN, RS,  
JOSEPH T. BUXTON, FS,  
WILLIAM DRAKE, T.

These are the men that we have chosen to preside over the destinies of our Protection for the next three months, and the finest of men they are, and those too, that have, and will devote their talents to the good of the Glorious Cause in which we have embarked, which is fast gaining ground in our place, and we hope not to be the last in usefulness among the Protections, if the least in numbers. There seems to be a spirit of perseverance awakened among the members of our Protection, and we already begin to feel the benign influence of our beloved Order spread its broad golden wings over all who are blessed with its virtuous government. All in good health and prosperity.

Truly Yours,

BATAVIA.

## LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending 3d of April 1847.

To Lewis Kirk, of Reading, Penn., for improvement in Steam Trip Hammers. Patented April 3, 1847.

To Charles Kirk, of Bristol, Conn., for improvement in Clocks. Patented April 3, 1847.

To William D. Taber, Buffalo, N. Y., for improvement in arranging valves, &c., for Pumps. Patented April 3, 1847.

To Dudley L. Farnham, New York, for improvement in valves & valve boxes for Pumps. Patented April 3, 1847.

To John Shugert, of Elizabeth, and George M. Porter of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvement in Washing Machines. Patented April 3, 1847. Ante-dated 2d November, 1846.

To Jean Constant Pelyt, of Paris, France, for improvement in machinery for making Type. Patented April 3, 1847. Ante-dated May 15, 1845.

To Edmund L. Dozer, of Camden County, N. Carolina, for improvement in Threshing Machines. Patented April 3, 1847.

To John D. Beers, of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvement in valves of Steam Engines. Patented April 3, 1847.

## DESIGNS.

To John C. Moore, of New York, for Design for spoon handles, &c. Patented April 3, 1847.—*Scientific American*.

## MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, APRIL 15, 1847.

## THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE,

Is the only paper of its size devoted to the interests of the *Mechanic*, published at *One Dollar* a year.—Will the sons of TOIL bear this in mind, and subscribe for their own Advocate.

## WE WISH TO HAVE IT UNDERSTOOD

That this paper is not a reprint of any other journal. The type is not taken, already set up, from a daily; but the articles are prepared and the type set, expressly for the *Mechanic's Advocate*. We challenge competition as to the number and ability of our contributors, and the value of our original articles.

## TRAVELLING AGENTS.

The following persons are duly appointed agents, for the *Mechanics Advocate*: JOHN HARBISON, FRANCIS MORROW, JOHN M. LANDON, and G. W. HULL. Mr. Harbison, will call upon the Mechanics of Albany, Troy, Lansingburgh, Cohoes, &c., during the next few weeks, after which he will visit the cities and villages on the River, Mr. Landon is in the western part of this state, Mr. Hull, will visit Massachusetts and Connecticut, Mr. Morrow, will call on our friends in the northern part of this state. We bespeak for them a kindly reception.

Mr. C. P. RICE, is an authorized Travelling Agent for the *Mechanics Advocate*. He will visit all the towns in Green and Delaware Counties.

Mr. JACOB STUART, of Auburn, is also one of the Travelling Agents for this paper. He is too well known in the western part of this state to need any further notice.

What has become of our correspondent, who signs himself "A MECHANIC?" "Man's inhumanity to man," still "makes countless numbers mourn," and we know of no one better qualified to show up petty tyrants and assist in hastening the "Day of Jubilee."

Several very interesting articles have been crowded out of this number, but will appear in our next.

The article on "Association," is respectfully declined. We have enough of such matter on hand, and can only occasionally give an article on this subject, as our columns are devoted to other matters. We beg leave also to state that we differ entirely with the author on the view he takes of the matter. We should be happy to hear from "Brutus," on any other subject.

We owe an apology to our advertising friends for having crowded out some of their advertisements. The advertisement of the A. G. A. has filled up more than the space usually allowed for such matters.

## REMOVAL OF THEAP PRENTICES LIBRARY.

The Trustees of the Library are making an effort to get the room over Engine Co. No. 7. There is also a petition in circulation in behalf of a lady who has taught school in that place three years past, who desires to continue in occupation, rent free. We hope she will be successful. An Engine House is not a place in which to locate a Library. There are many objections to such an arrangement, which cannot fail to be appreciated by any person on the least reflection.—Through the summer season, especially, these objects will be felt in all their force. The nightly congregation of boys and loafers, in the vicinity, making night vocal with their yelling and screaming, it cannot be considered a pleasant accompaniment to a reading room. The trustees had better try again.

## POLITICAL ACTION AGAIN.

We have in former numbers of the *Advocate* given our views at some length upon this subject, and are happy to state, that in several instances our suggestions have been acted upon, and in most cases the most successful results have followed. 'Tis true the great mass of the workingmen have viewed this subject with distrust and suspicion, and those of the more thoughtful have doubted its utility, and practicability. But still there are many, and those of our most clear-headed and sagacious men, who have avowed themselves decidedly in favor of *Political Action*, and now we may say a vast majority of all are decidedly in favor of the measure.

All will admit that the great measures of reform Mechanics are struggling for, are within their own grasp; they have only to stretch out their hands to secure all they ask.

BROTHER MECHANICS! Will you not arise in your might, shake off the chains that bind you, assert your rights, and prepare to sow the seeds and reap the fruits of Busy Industry? Will you not promptly and intelligently avail yourselves of the weapons that lie within your reach? You may wield them with such power that every blow will knock away portions of the now tottering fabric of wrong. The HOUR has come: The WAY is made plain: in homely, but not inapt phrase, "the iron is hot"—STRIKE! strike now!! Put forth the strength that is yours! Swing high the ponderous sledge! Let the anvil ring its merry peal! Let it sing its song of Disenthralment in the tingling ears of the purse-proud oppressor, the close-fisted monopolist, the wily demagogue, the mole-eyed legislator, the blindly cunning political economist, and the whole pack of noisy and unjust opponents of the sacred rights of Honest Industry.

And will it be asked how shall we bring about this state of things. We answer by *Political Action*.—The Power is in your own hands, you know how to employ it. Attend all the primary meetings of the two political parties. Use your influence to procure the nomination of such men only as you are certain will attend to and advocate the interests of the mechanic, and exert their influence for the true and healthy elevation of labor. Make it thoroughly known that it is your unalterable determination to oppose all candidates for office, be their politics what they may, who are opposed to, or who will not give an unreserved pledge to support, these interests. Do this, and only this, and you will certainly secure the great objects for which you are laboring, and for the final accomplishment of which you have been so long and so ardently hoping. Do this, and you will make yourselves at once feared and respected by all distinctive political parties.—Knowing that their destinies are in your hands, they will we doubt not unhesitatingly comply with your wishes, and will nominate only such men as you will gladly support, and in whom you will not fear to repose implicit confidence. But should they refuse to answer favorably to your questions or to act as you desire, organize yourselves; if you do not succeed the first time try again, never say fail! One or two attempts will bring them to their senses. Be but faithful to yourselves and you are safe! The great weapon of your sure deliverance, is the *Political Sledge-Hammer*. Put forth your hands and grasp it firmly; exert the strength of your brawny arms and wield it well, so that every blow shall tell in your favor. It is your duty, not less than your privilege, to do this. A duty you owe not only to yourselves, but to those dependant upon your honest toil for subsistence and education, and to those who will be left behind you to live and act after you. Can you refuse to do that which is dictated by DUTY, encouraged by privilege, smiled upon by inflexible JUSTICE, and rendered expedient and legitimate by the wisest POLICY? Oh, no! you cannot—you will not! You see the REMEDY: you know it to be a safe and effectual one: you must—if you are wise, if you are independent, if you are just to yourselves, your families

and your best interests—you must apply it, and AT ONCE. It is the only remedy. All others have been employed—all others have failed.

And now Brother mechanics we have given our advice in this matter, and all we ask is to be seconded by you promptly and zealously. We have discharged our duty. It now remains for you to assist us in the good work. We feel confident you will adopt our advice and take immediate steps to carry out the work of your own disenthralment. We ask your sympathy and support. We are not engaged in a popular movement with any but the sons of TOIL, the hard-fisted lords of LABOR, and to you alone can we trust for aid and encouragement. If we have performed all we promised in our first number, secure for us the reward of well meant zeal, and ever remember that "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

#### "THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM."

We are happy to state, for the information of our readers, that we have at length succeeded in waking up one of the sleepy journals devoted to the interests of Mechanics, to the importance of this great measure of reform. For the last three months we have been unceasing in our endeavors to awaken a proper degree of interest on this subject, and we trust we are about to succeed. We shall find no fault with any editor who steals our ideas, and clothes them in his own language, if he will only agitate the matter; that which we write is intended for the good of all; subscribers, editors, and other readers.

We have long contended that ten hours a day of hard labor, is all that any man is capable of performing without enervating and crippling all his faculties of mind and body, and this has been admitted by all who have taken the trouble to investigate the matter. Why then, should a system be allowed to exist which works the operative beyond the bounds set by nature. The employer cannot, of course, get as much good labor out of one who is worked into ill health, disarrangement of physical functions and general prostration of constitution, by a system that demands twelve or fourteen hours of labor out of the twenty-four, as he can from one whose time is more equally and naturally divided, and who is enabled, on account of reasonable time for recreation, to toil harder and better than the other. The present system, therefore, robs the laborer of much of his energy, and shortens his life; and thus the employer is himself a loser, ultimately, by the very system he so pertinaciously clings to. If convinced that a man who toils six days only in the week will live longer and accomplish more than another who works on all the seven, he must then admit what is equally and incontrovertibly true, that he who works twelve or fourteen hours *per diem* will do less and die earlier than he who labors only ten hours per day.

Why, then, let us ask again, should such a system be allowed? Why should not a change be made?—The interests of both the employer and employed demand it!

MECHANICS! you have the power to remedy those evils; why will you not act? You have reasoned long enough with men whose ears are filled with the cotton of interest, through which nothing can be heard but the sweet music of the "Almighty Dollar." You have reasoned, but in vain; the wails of the 200,000 sons and daughters of TOIL have not been heard; and they will not be until you show them that you know your own power and are determined to use it.

"UNION OF EFFORT" is the one thing needful. For this we contend. In former numbers of the *Advocate* we have presented such arguments and reasons as we think establish the fact, that associative combination, embracing the principles of mutual culture and mutual benefit, is the great lever that will move all obstacles out of the way, and secure the triumph of the great Reform we battle for.

But we have already extended this article beyond our usual length, and must, therefore, draw to a close. Will some of our numerous correspondents let us hear from them on this subject?

#### OURSELVES.

The present number of the *Advocate*, completes the first five months of its existence. In our first number we remarked that we intended to make our paper the *Mechanic's Advocate* in its widest and most legitimate sense, and to deal in an earnest and business like manner with the Claims of Industry; how far we have carried out those promises, we leave our patrons to judge. We have, to the best of our humble ability, made the *Advocate* a zealous defender of the working-man, and this we shall continue to do, so long as our paper continues to exist.

There is not, we believe, any other paper published that takes the same grounds as ours in regard to the great reforms now going on in the ranks of labor, certainly none at the low price of ours. It is true there are other and most excellent ones too, devoted to science and the mechanic arts, which are well supported, (and they richly deserve to be,) but do they point out the wrongs and advocate the rights of the class to whose interests they are devoted? Ours is, we have said in our first number, but half the price of other works of the size, consequently, a large list is necessary to make the *Advocate* what it should be,—what it has been. We have labored hard during the day in our printing office, and at night when we should have been enjoying that repose that is so sweet after the toils of the day, we have been plying our pen in the cause of right. Thus far we have been nobly sustained, and all we now ask is a continuance of that support so generously bestowed. It will be but a small matter to double our list of subscribers if our friends will but put their shoulders to the wheel; cannot each one of our present subscribers send us the name of some friend or shopmate? Will not each one make the trial?

BROTHER MECHANICS! we appeal to you, to each one individually, to take hold and extend our usefulness! We speak not altogether selfishly in this matter; we have as much at stake in the reforms now going on, as any of you; but will not the reforms we advocate be brought about the sooner by spreading the principles of them before those whose interest it is to act? We think so; we know it. To our numerous friends who have aided us thus far we return our most sincere thanks, and we trust they will continue their exertions in behalf of the *Advocate*. We cannot with propriety say more, but leave the matter in the hands of our friends to do as they may see fit. There are 120,000 Mechanics in this State alone, cannot one out of fifty be induced to take a paper devoted to their interests?

#### AUSTIN'S PERPETUAL MOTION.

We have no desire at present to discuss the merits of this theoretical attempt at perpetual motion, nor to anticipate the sagacious remarks of our respected contemporary in whose columns it appears. We may be permitted, however, to remark, that the diagrams and explanations are to us "as clear as mud." The machine is destined to go—if not around, at least where all its illustrious predecessors have gone before it.—We shall patiently wait the accomplishment of either feat.

P. S. We have a scheme of our own, which, if successful, will prove more than we can prove ourselves just at present, touching perpetual motion.

Those of our subscribers who receive two copies of this number are requested to put it into the hand of some individual who is not a subscriber, and endeavor to interest him in the success of the *Advocate*.

Those of our friends having subscription lists in their possession will please hand them in, or send by mail, at their earliest convenience. Get as many names on them as possible, Brothers!

All persons wishing to advertise in the *Advocate*, will please hand their favors in by Monday of each week.

#### LABOR AND LABORERS.

Labor and Laborers are among those important subjects which have heretofore occupied but an insignificant portion of public attention. Why is this? The laborer, that is, those who are not crushed beneath the ponderous juggernaut car, in accordance with the laws of their being—they alone it is who can fully appreciate the rich blessings which the Great Author has so bountifully bestowed upon the world. The Laborer, has truly been called "Nature's Nobleman," and it is he only who truly realizes and is made susceptible of a right enjoyment of the rich boon of health, which alone can insure permanent and lasting happiness. The nature of man is such, that it is not only of the utmost importance that every one who is endowed with noble nature should perform a certain amount of muscular labor; but he who neglects to do it violates the laws of God, which are as binding as those given to Moses amid the thunderings and lightnings of Mount Sinai. If we transgress the laws written indelibly on nature, we are immediately overtaken with the penalty consequent upon such violation. That many laborers are compelled by the all-grasping and bloody hand of Avarice to violate these laws, is a fact which should startle men from the careless stupor into which they have fallen. How long shall chilling Avarice shed its blighting and withering influence upon community?

For a poor, miserable subsistence—an unsocial and unhappy existence—men are compelled to toil from early dawn till dewy eve, taxing their physical system to the utmost extent. *Their mental and moral natures starve for the want of proper food*—no time is afforded them for the sustenance of these higher and nobler departments of their natures which alone make the MAN. They are brought down to the level of beasts and creeping things, while their portly employers are luxuriating on the dainty fare which can be procured by money wrung from the sweat and blood of their dependant operatives! This is the case with many—very many—and fierce and blood-thirsty Capital will swallow up the whole laboring class in its huge maw, unless measures are speedily adopted to stay its ruinous progress. Still, at present, taken as a whole, there is not another class of men living, whose lives are so free from the stain of sin as the laborer—that is, those who labor physically—for mental labor alone will not exercise the muscles—and thereby give the body health and vigor, which invigorates the mind and gives it elasticity and pliability. It has been observed by a celebrated author of the present day, "that there never was a truly great man who was not brought up to labor." Why is it then, that labor is so lightly esteemed and the laborer treated with such marked disrespect and contempt? Why are such strenuous exertions being made to draw still closer the bands of oppression and fraud which are practised upon the poor victims of toil to such an alarming extent, by the rich capitalists and dainty-fingered nabob?—or rather, why is it that the LABORERS rise not in the strength of their might and shake off the galling chains which bind them?—ARE THEY ASLEEP? Sound the Clarion-note!—rouse up their slumbering energies!—let them awake to the wrongs and outrages committed upon them!—and they shall no longer bow to the haughty vampires of Capital; but the earth shall quake beneath the legion tread of the mighty host who will, with bold and undaunted front, fearlessly march to the rescue! \* \* \*

MECHANICS! recollect that one cigar less a week, will pay for one year's subscription to the *Advocate*, postage and all.

#### NOTICE.

We send this number of our paper to many of our friends and acquaintances throughout this and adjoining states, and trust that if our efforts should meet their approbation, they will forward their names as subscribers to the work.



## ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINES

It is well known that thus far in Electro-Magnetic research, all attempts to apply that agent to the production of a power capable of competing with steam, have signally failed. Philosophers have, by constant and unrequited investigation of the subject arrived at certain conclusions, which militate against the possibility of so desirable a result. There are laws, they say, in Electro dynamics, which prevent the successful application of Electro-Magnetism to the propulsion of heavy machinery, and it is waste of time and money to attempt to overleap those laws. We need not mention the score of ways in which the scientific have applied this agent, with the vain hope of success. Some were ridiculous in themselves; others ingenious, but all have thus far fallen short of the anticipations of their projectors. Until Professor Page's last attempt, the usual modes of producing motion were attraction and repulsion of electro-magnets, and armatures; and experience has proven the law laid down in Davis's Manual, that "the greater the diameter of the wheel to be moved, the less the power produced." And why? Because although the weight to be moved was rapidly increased in proportion as the wheel was enlarged, the actual attractive and repulsive force exerted between the mover and the moved remained the same.

Prof. Page, however, conceived a new mode of propulsion, by which he gained a large stroke, and some considerable power; but which has fallen short of his sanguine expectations; and we wonder that one so versed in the theory and practice of Electro-Magnetism, should have suffered himself to be drawn into so fruitless a goose chase.

We have said his was a new mode of propulsion; let us not be understood, however, that we admit it to be a new principle. Nothing but the application is really original. The Prof. had doubtless long before constructed a beautiful apparatus, representing a coil suspended from a point, alternately passing down one leg of a magnet and back to the other. The instrument is in every school collection; and is known to every one conversant with the science. Now what, we ask, is the difference, but that the coil in Page's Engine is stationary, and the bar moving? It is but a reversal of the before mentioned instrument; converting a toy into a comparatively powerful machine.

We have spoken of this matter, because having had a conversation with a gentleman who had seen the Prof.'s splendid engine, built at enormous expense, we learned that it was abandoned by him as a failure. He had calculated, we were informed, on the production of some certain horse power, but on trial, it came far short of his anticipations. It is said he expended some \$2000 on the machine.

This is worked on the same principle as the "One Man Power Machine", an engraving of which was some time since in the Scientific American. For small work it will doubtless answer a good purpose, if the expense of battery be not too great; a question to be determined by experience alone.

## NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, April 12.

At market, 533 Beef Cattle (400 from the South,) 140 Cows and Calves, and 500 Sheep and Lambs.

**Beef Cattle**—Prices are a shade higher than last week; viz: \$7 to \$10. 50 unsold.

**Cows and Calves**—Continue in good request, and have arrived freely during the week. We quote prices at from \$15 a \$27 to \$35, and a few of extra quality at \$45.

**Sheep and Lambs**—The sales are yet remarkably small. Buyers show no disposition to operate; but prices are fully equal to last week's average. We quote the range at from \$2.50 a 3.50 to \$5.

**Hay and Straw**—The market is abundantly stocked with Hay, and now that the Hudson is open, is likely to remain so. Prices have yielded a little, and may be quoted at 60 a 75 cents per cwt. Straw, \$2.25 a 2.37 1-2 per 100 bundles.

## NEW-YORK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 30.

ASHES—100 lbs.		LEATHER.	
Pots. ....	4 57 1/2	Oak, .....	22
Pearls .....	6 25	Hemlock, light, ..	16
BEESWAX—lb.		Do middle, .....	16
White, .....	—	Do heavy, .....	14
Yellow, .....	27	Do damaged, .....	13
CANDLES—lb.		Do poor do. ....	9
Tallow, mould. ....	11	MOLASSES.	
Sperm .....	31	New Orleans, .....	37
Stearic .....	—	Porto Rico, .....	37
COAL.		St. Croix, .....	38
Liverpool, chl. ....	7 25	Trinidad, .....	32
Newcastle .....	—	Martinique, .....	—
Scotch .....	—	Gouldaloupe, .....	—
Sydney .....	7 00	Havana, .....	—
Pictou .....	7 00	Matanzas, .....	25
Virginia .....	—	English Islands, ..	—
Anthracite .....	6 00	NAILS—lb.	
COFFEE—lb.		Cut, 4d a 40d .....	3 1/2
Java .....	10 1/2	(3d 1 ct and 2d 2 cts more.)	—
Porto Rico .....	—	Wrot, 6d a 20d .....	14
Laguayra .....	8	Horseshoe .....	21
Cuba .....	—	OILS—Per gal.	
Brazil, .....	8	Flor 30 flask b. ....	—
St. Domingo, .....	6 1/2	French 12 pts. ....	4 50
COPPER—lb.		Olive, gal. ....	1 37 1/2
Sheathing, .....	23	Palm, lb. ....	62 1/2
Old, .....	18	Linseed, Am. ....	—
Braziers, .....	25	Whale, .....	34
Piz, .....	18	Sperm, full, .....	—
Bolts, .....	25	Do winter, .....	1 12
CORKS.		PLASTER PARIS.	
Velvet, gross .....	45	Plaster Paris, .....	—
Common, .....	25	PROVISIONS.	
Phial, .....	12	Beef, mess, brl. ....	12 —
COTTON.		Beef, prime, .....	9 25
New Orleans, .....	14	Cargo, .....	—
Alabama, .....	14	Pork, mess, .....	15 25
Florida, .....	13	Pork, prime, .....	13 25
Upland, fair .....	12 1/2	Cargo, .....	—
Do good fair .....	13	Hog's lard, lb. ....	10
FLOUR AND MEAL.		Butter, prime, .....	22
Western canal, .....	7 12 1/2	Do ordinary, .....	12
Ohio via canal, .....	—	Do Philadelphia, ..	—
Ohio via N. O. ....	—	Cheese, Am. ....	7
Michigan, .....	7 12	Hams, smok'd, .....	11
Troy, .....	7 12	RICE.	
Philadelphia, .....	6 87	Rice, 100 lbs. ....	5 00
Brandywine, .....	7 25	SALT.	
Georgetown, .....	7 00	Turks Island, .....	35
Baltimore, .....	6 62	Bonaire, .....	35
Richmond City, .....	8 50	Curacao, .....	—
Do country, .....	6 75	Ivica, .....	—
Alexandria, .....	6 87	Cadiz, .....	—
Gonessce, .....	7 50	St Ubes, .....	—
Fredericksburg, .....	6 50	Lisbon, .....	—
Petersburgh, .....	6 50	Sicily, .....	—
Rye Flour, .....	4 87	Liv'd ground, .....	1 15
Corn meal, J and .....	—	Do do fine, .....	1 35
Brandywine, .....	5 00	STEEL—lb.	
Corn meal, in bhd. ....	—	German, .....	13
Brand, .....	22 50	Eng hoop L. ....	13 1/2
GRAIN—bush.		Spring, .....	5 1/2
Wheat, W. & N. Y. ....	1 40	Trieste, in box, .....	—
Do South, .....	—	American, .....	5
Rye, North, .....	90	TEAS—lb.	
Corn, Jer. & N'm. ....	95	Imperial, .....	70
Do Southern, .....	1 93	Gunpowder, .....	70
Barley, N. R. ....	75	Hyson, .....	75
Oats, Northern, .....	45	Young Hyson, .....	70
Do Southern, .....	—	Hyson Skin, .....	49
Do New Jersey, .....	43	Souchong, .....	45
HOPS.		TIN—lb.	
First sort, .....	10	Block S Am. ....	24 1/2
HEMP—ton.		Block E I. ....	24 1/2
American, .....	1 60	In plts, 1-3x bx. ....	9 75
Russia, .....	—	TOBACCO.	
Manilla, .....	—	Richmond, .....	6
Sisal, .....	—	Petersburg, .....	6
Sunn, .....	—	N Carolina, .....	—
Jute, .....	—	Kentucky, .....	6 1/2
Italian, .....	—	Cuba, .....	24
HIDES.		St Domingo, .....	17 1/2
Cale grn salted, .....	—	Manufactured, .....	15
Do dry, .....	1 10	Do No 2, .....	9
Dry Southern, .....	10	Do No 3, .....	7
IRON.		Do 32lb lump, ....	15
Pig, Eng. & Scotch, .....	35 00	Cavendish, .....	25
Pig, Amer. No. 1. ....	32 50	WOOL.	
Do, common, .....	25 00	Am. Sax, fleece, lb. ....	37
Bar, Rus. PSI. ....	102 50	Am. full blood Mer. ....	34
Do, new, .....	—	Am. half and qr. do. ....	30
Do Swedes, .....	90	Am. Na. qr. Mer. ....	27
Do Amer. roll'd, .....	85	Super, pulled, .....	31
Eng. refined, .....	85	No. 1, pulled, .....	26
Eng. common, .....	72 50	No. 2, pulled, .....	—
Sht. Rus 1st qu. ....	12	South Am. washed, ..	12
Eng. & American, .....	6	Do do and picked, ..	18
Hoop, do cwt, .....	6 50	Do unwashed, .....	7
LEAD.		African, .....	11
Pig, .....	4 37	Smyrna, .....	13
Bar, .....	4 1/2	Mexican, .....	11
Sheet, .....	5 1/2	ZINC.—In sheets,	

## ALBANY CITY ADVERTISEMENTS!

## CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS OF THE ALBANY GROUP ASSOCIATIONISTS.

## PREAMBLE.

Under a sense of the evils of the present state of society; its repugnant, degrading, and ill requited system of industry; its competition in trade, the iniquitous relation it creates between capital and labor; its legalized system of human chattelship; its menial servitude or labor for wages; its fragmentary and partial system of education, whereby the physical, intellectual, and moral nature is cramped and subject to an unequal and unbalanced development; and the stigma it casts upon woman in its denial of her rights; and believing the science of Association, discovered by Charles Fourier, worthy our most serious and attentive consideration, and that it may be productive of true fraternal relations in all societies of men; and being ardently desirous of doing all in our power to eradicate the evils of the present system, and hasten the time when the human race shall dwell together in love and unity; we hereby form ourselves into a society, the immediate object of which shall be, to establish a system of mutual guaranties, for the benefit of its members, for instruction, and the diffusion of associative principles; its ulterior object—cooperation with our fellow associationists throughout the world, in the practical adoption of Fourier's system, by such means and measures as may be deemed expedient; thus showing forth its practicability, and evidencing the blessings to flow therefrom.

## CONSTITUTION.

## ARTICLE I.

## NAME.

SEC. 1. This society shall be called the "Albany Group of Associationists," auxiliary to the American Union of Associationists.

## OBJECTS.

SEC. 2. The object of this society shall be to obtain and diffuse as widely as possible, a knowledge of the system of association and attractive industry, discovered by Charles Fourier, and to carry into effect such parts of that system and such other economies as our present condition will allow, viz:

First. To insure a specified benefit per week to sick or disabled members, during the time they are prevented from attending to their ordinary business:

Second. To insure the respectable burial of deceased members, and the attendance of the members of the association at the funeral, together with defraying the expenses thereof, when not exceeding a certain sum, to be established by the association:

Third. To procure funds for the establishment of grocery, provision, fuel, and other depots for the sale of such articles as the families of members may need, at wholesale prices, adding the expenses of the establishments; and,

Fourth. To purchase stock in any of the industrial associations established, or that may be established in the United States, for the benefit, and as an entrance fee of any of the members of this association, who may propose to remove into any of the said industrial associations; said stock to be registered in the name of the society, and held as the property thereof, until the member for whose benefit it was purchased shall pay to the society the value of the same, when it shall be transferred to the said person, and the transfer signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the president.

## ARTICLE II.

## OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The officers of this society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Collector, Steward, Executive Committee of five, and Commercial Council of three, to be elected semiannually by ballot.

## DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the group, preserve order, state and put all questions with impartiality, that may come before him, decide all questions of order, subject, however, to an appeal to the meeting. He shall call a special meeting of the society, upon the written requisition of at least seven of the members, the object of which shall be set forth therein.

## DUTY OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

SEC. 3. In the absence of the President, it shall be the duty of the Vice President to preside in his place.

## DUTY OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to be present at all regular meetings of the society, keep a faithful record of the proceedings of each meeting, lay the records open to the investigation of each and every member of the society, and notify the members of their election to office, and of all meetings of the society.

## DUTY OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to receive and answer all communications addressed to the society, according to their direction, file all papers appertaining to his office, and report quarterly to the Executive Committee.

## DUTY OF THE TREASURER.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to take charge of all the funds of the society, and from them pay

all bills which may have been authorized by the Executive Committee, or by a constitutional vote of the society, and report quarterly to the Executive Committee.

#### DUTY OF THE COLLECTOR.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Collector to keep a record of each member's name, occupation, and place of residence, collect all moneys due the Group, and pay the same to the Treasurer within one week, taking a receipt for the same. On a member's neglecting to pay his assessments, as specified in Art. 6, Sec. 3, he shall notify such member by a written communication. He shall report once a quarter to the Group.

#### DUTY OF THE STEWARD.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Steward to take charge of such funds of the Association, and perform such duties as he may be directed by the Commercial Council, and at such compensation as the society may determine.

#### DUTY OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to have a general supervision of all the affairs of the Society, and introduce all new members to the Group. They shall audit the reports, accounts, and bills appertaining to the Society, and report the same every three months, and make a summary report at the expiration of every year.

#### DUTY OF THE COMMERCIAL COUNCIL.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Commercial Council to see that the commercial fund is rightly employed, take cognizance of any abuse or complaint originating in their department, and report the same at the next meeting of the Group, and make a general report at the end of every quarter.

#### SECURITIES.

SEC. 11. The Treasurer, Steward and such other officers as the Group may determine by a vote, shall give bail for the safe keeping of all moneys and property entrusted to them, and the faithful performance of their several duties, to such persons as the Group may determine by a vote.

#### SEMI-ANNUAL MEETINGS.

SEC. 12. The semi-annual meetings of the Group for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, shall be held on the first Wednesday in April and October of each year, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

#### REPORTS.

SEC. 13. All officers required to report to the Executive Committee, shall report at least two weeks previous to the time set for the Executive Committee to report to the Group.

### ARTICLE III.

#### ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1. When any person of good moral character, and free from any constitutional infirmity incapacitating him from active employment, may wish to become a member of this society, he shall be proposed in writing by a member in good standing in the society, at a meeting previous to his election, and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to appoint a committee of three to ascertain whether he is in every respect worthy of membership, who shall report at the next meeting. Should the report be favorable to his admission, he shall be balloted for, and upon receiving two-thirds of all the votes cast, signing the constitution and paying the initiation fee of the society, shall receive a certificate of membership from the Secretary, which shall guarantee to him all the rights and privileges of the society.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 2. When a member wishes to withdraw from this society, if he shall have performed his constitutional obligations, he shall be entitled to a certificate of honorable discharge.

#### INITIATION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

SEC. 3. Each member shall pay into the treasury the sum of four dollars as an initiation fee, and be subject to a monthly assessment of twenty-five cents, which shall be paid at the regular meeting of the society.

#### FORFEITURE OF BENEFITS.

SEC. 4. Any member owing the assessments of more than three months, shall forfeit all benefits of the society unless he can render a satisfactory reason.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### STOCK.

SEC. 1. Five-eighths of the initiation fees shall constitute one portion of the fund of commerce, and each member of the society, upon the payment of his initiation fee, shall be entitled to a certificate of stock for one share, bearing legal interest. Each member shall be privileged to purchase any number of additional shares at two dollars and fifty cents per share, which shall bear the same interest, payable annually.

#### COMMERCIAL FUND.

SEC. 2. The funds thus obtained shall be devoted exclusively to the commercial department.

#### ASSOCIATION FUND.

SEC. 3. All the surplus profits arising in the commercial department, after deducting the expenses and interest on stock, all interest on the sick and funeral fund, and all fines and donations, shall constitute a fund for the promulgation of the principles of association, and the purchase of stock in Industrial Associations.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF STOCK.

SEC. 4. Any member wishing to withdraw his investment, shall, if the amount he wishes to withdraw be within four shares, give notice to the Commercial Council two

weeks previous to the amount being refunded; if four and within ten shares, he shall give four weeks notice; if ten and within twenty shares, he shall give eight weeks notice; if twenty, or over, he shall give thirteen weeks notice.

#### STOCK HOLDERS.

SEC. 5. Certificates of stock shall be issued to none but members of the Group.

#### TRANSFER OF STOCK.

SEC. 6. Stock shall be transferred to none but members.

#### ISSUE OF STOCK.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to issue all certificates of stock, register the same, and notify the Executive Committee at their next regular meeting; the chairman of that committee shall then countersign each certificate, and the amount received shall be paid over to the Steward of the commercial department, who shall give a receipt for the same to the Treasurer.

#### INVESTMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL FUND.

SEC. 8. All funds arising from the sale of stocks shall be invested at the earliest practicable moment.

#### SICK AND FUNERAL FUND.

SEC. 9. Three-eighths of the initiation fees, together with the monthly assessments, shall constitute the sick and funeral fund.

#### EXPENSES.

SEC. 10. The expenses of the society shall be paid by an appropriation from the funds of the department in which they arise.

### ARTICLE V.

#### SICK AND FUNERAL BENEFITS.

SEC. 1. Each member having been enrolled three months, and having conformed to the requisitions of the constitution, shall be entitled to receive four dollars per week in case of sickness, provided such sickness do not arise from debauchery or licentiousness, in which case he shall forfeit his benefits and be expelled from the Group.

#### SICK BENEFITS.

SEC. 2. In case of the sickness of a member, a committee shall be appointed to make inquiries, who shall report to the Group, and if he be a proper subject, he shall receive the benefits of the society by a vote of the same.

#### FUNERAL BENEFITS.

SEC. 3. In the event of the death of a member who shall have conformed to the requisitions of the constitution, there shall be allowed thirty dollars to defray the expenses of burial, which shall be paid over to the nearest relatives of the deceased member, and in case of the absence of competent relations, the President of this Group shall take charge of the funeral, make the necessary disbursements, and report the same to the Group for their approval.

#### WIFE'S FUNERAL.

SEC. 4. On the death of a member's wife, he being duly qualified, shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifteen dollars for the purpose of assisting to defray the funeral expenses.

### ARTICLE VI.

#### FINES AND PENALTIES.

SEC. 1. Any member of the society who is thirteen weeks in arrears, shall not be privileged to vote on any subject before the society.

SEC. 2. No member who is in arrears more than four months, except members may be over five miles from this city, who shall be allowed four weeks additional, shall be eligible to receive the benefits of this society for thirteen weeks after paying arrears, or who having been expelled or suspended has been reinstated.

SEC. 3. Every member who shall refuse or neglect the payment of his dues and arrears for the space of six months, shall be notified thereof by the Collector, if practicable, and if, after four weeks his accounts remain unsettled, he shall be suspended during the pleasure of the society; if subsequently reinstated, he shall pay the amounts standing against him at the time of his suspension, together with the whole sum to which he would have been subject had he not been suspended.

SEC. 4. Every elected officer who shall be absent from the place of meeting twenty minutes after the appointed time, shall be subject to a fine of twenty-five cents; every appointed officer who shall be so absent, shall be subject to a fine of twelve and a half cents. Should the Secretary fail to have his books at the place of meeting at the time specified, he shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five cents. Any member who shall accept an appointment on a committee, and shall neglect to attend to its duties, shall be subject to a fine of twenty-five cents; and every member who shall be notified to attend the funeral of a member, and fail to be present, shall be subject to a fine of fifty cents, unless prevented by sickness, or absence from the city.

SEC. 5. Any member who shall be guilty of using profane or indecent language at a meeting of the society, refuse to obey the presiding officer when called to order, or use disrespectful expressions towards officers or members, shall be subject to a fine for each offence not exceeding one dollar.

SEC. 6. Any member who shall be guilty of improper conduct in or out of the society, bring charges against a member which he is unable to prove, or knowingly propose unworthy characters for membership, shall subject himself to fine, suspension, or expulsion, according to the enormity of the offence.

SEC. 7. Any member guilty of habitual drunkenness, heinous offences against the laws of the land, or feigning

himself sick, with a view of obtaining money from the society, shall be expelled.

SEC. 8. Any member of the society who shall not, on changing his residence, report the same to the Collector within two weeks, shall be fined twelve and a half cents for each week's neglect.

### ARTICLE VII.

#### PENALTIES AND TRIALS.

SEC. 1. Every member shall be entitled to a fair trial for any offence with which he may be charged, but no member shall be put on trial unless charges duly specifying his offence be submitted to the Group in writing by a member.

SEC. 2. When charges have been preferred against a member in due form, or any matter of grievance between members, has been brought before the Group, they shall be referred to a select committee, who shall with as little delay as possible, summon the parties, examine and determine the matter in question, and if not involving suspension or expulsion, no appeal shall be allowed from their decision; but should the committee be convinced of the necessity of suspending or expelling a member they shall submit a motion to that effect to the Group for their consideration.

SEC. 3. When a motion for the suspension or expulsion of a member shall have been submitted, it shall be announced at two regular meetings previous to any action being taken thereon, and the accused summoned to be in attendance at the time specified for action thereon, at which time, whether the accused be present or not, the Group may consider and decide upon the question, and if two-thirds of the members present vote in favor of the motion, it shall be decided carried. The Group may vary the penalty from the original motion, but all penalties must be decided by a two-thirds vote.

SEC. 4. Any member obtaining money by misrepresentation, shall, by a vote of the Group, be expelled.

### ARTICLE VIII.

#### VOTING.

SEC. 1. Each member in regular standing shall be entitled to a vote on all questions coming before the Group, excepting those involving his own censure.

#### AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 2. This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of this society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, two weeks notice having been given of the intended alteration.

## BY - LAWS.

### ARTICLE I.

The Group shall meet on Wednesday evening of each week, for the transaction of general business.

The hour of meeting shall be seven o'clock, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, and from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, 8 o'clock.

The meeting shall be called to order within ten minutes of the time appointed, provided a quorum be present, which shall consist of not less than seven members.

### ARTICLE II.

All officers must be good on the books of the Group at the time of their taking office.

### ARTICLE III.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- 1st. Reading or speaking on the object and aims of the Group, or the principles of association.
- 2d. Reading the minutes of the last meeting.
- 3d. Reports of standing committees.
- 4th. Reports of special committees.
- 5th. Reports of sickness, death, &c., in the Group.
- 6th. Unfinished business of last meeting.
- 7th. Resolutions and notices.
- 8th. Election of members.
- 9th. Propositions for membership.
- 10th. Designation of reader or speaker for next meeting.
- 11th. Miscellaneous business.
- 12th. Adjournment.

### ARTICLE IV.

The chair shall decide all questions of order, which decision shall be final, unless appealed from, when the question shall be, shall the decision of the chair be sustained? The chair shall have the privilege of giving the reasons for his decision. All remarks shall be addressed to the chair.

### ARTICLE V.

Motions to lay on the table shall be first in order, and the question taken without debate. The question shall be taken on the longest time or the largest sum first, when two or more are named for any purpose.

**Fresh Hams,** first quality, just received at Family Provision Store, Cor. Hudson and Green streets, by  
SMITH & PACKARD.

**Fine mess Pork,** the best the market affords, at  
SMITH & PACKARD'S.

**Sugars**—Loaf, crushed, pulverized, and splendid brown sugar, the cheapest yet offered in market, at  
SMITH & PACKARD'S.

### NOTICE.

The Albany Group of Associationists meet every Wednesday evening, at Blunt's Buildings, 3d story, cor. State and Pearl sts; entrance on State. 11.



**The Shakers' Sarsaparilla.**—THE use of Sarsaparilla as an alterative and tonic medicine, is becoming more and more extensive; and although many forms are given and recommended for preparing this root for the patient, but few, if any of them, contain a sufficient quantity of the virtues of Sarsaparilla to produce the medical effect.

The Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla made in the United Society of Shakers, is prepared with great care, and the increasing demand for it is positive proof of its good effects. It is now prescribed by many physicians, which is the best evidence that they give it the preference over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public.

The price is another advantage this Syrup has over all others; it being only about one third as much as most other preparations. Since its introduction to the public, its reputation has been constantly increasing, and its popularity extending in every direction, being recommended by the most distinguished physicians. Sold at the BOTANIC MEDICINE STORE, 24 Ferry st., Troy. Price 75 cents per bottle.

**Daguerreotype Notice.**—THE subscriber would announce to the citizens of Albany and vicinity, that he continues to make Photographic likenesses in every variety of style, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Having recently made a vast improvement in the art, he is enabled to get up miniatures that cannot be surpassed.

TO ARTISTS—Cannas, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Galvanic Batteries, and every thing pertaining to the business, for sale low. Instructions given, &c. N. E. Sisson, No. 496 Broadway, Albany.

**African Ginger.**—Recently ground and warranted Pure Sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, 24 Ferry street, Troy.

**AFRICAN BIRD PEPPER.**—Pure African Cayenne can at all times be obtained at the Botanic Medicine Store, 24 Ferry street.

**CEPHALIC SNUFF,** for the cure or absolute relief of catarrh, nervous headache, dizziness, weak eyes, etc., prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, 24 Ferry st. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

**COMPOUND KIDNEY PILLS,** carefully prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, 24 Ferry st. Price 12 1/2 cts. per box.

**COMPOUND SYRUP OF DANDELION,** a highly efficacious remedy in cases of constipation of the bowels, from deficient or suspended biliary secretions, chronic inflammation and congestion of the Liver and Spleen, and derangements of the digestive organs, etc. Prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, 24 Ferry street, Troy. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

**PICTORIAL BOOK BINDING.** NEW and elegant specimens of Binding for HARPER'S BIBLE and VERPLANK'S SHAKESPEARE, to which the attention of the public is solicited, at H. R. HOFFMAN'S, No. 71 state st., Albany.

**C. MILLER,** BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER, Nos. 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY. BOOK PRINTING.

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

**PAMPHLETS.** Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c. CARD PRINTING.

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

**BILLETS.** For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

**CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.** Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

**SHOP AND FANCY BILLS.** Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades,) Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor,) executed with neatness and dispatch.

**BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS,** Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored Inks.

**OFFICE OF THE SON OF TEMPERANCE AND RECHABITE.**

Messrs. GOODWIN & McKINNEY having purchased my interest in the HAT AND CAP establishment, No. 3 Exchange, I cheerfully recommend them to the public for a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. Their experience in the business will be a sufficient guaranty that all articles in their line that are offered to the public for style and beauty of finish, will not be excelled in this or any other city.

LE GRAND SMITH.

**HAT EMPORIUM.** GOODWIN & McKINNEY, successors to Le Grand Smith, manufacturers and dealers in HATS, CAPS, and FURS, No. 3, Exchange, Albany. We earnestly solicit the continuation of the former patronage to this establishment, assuring them that they shall be served to the best of our abilities, and to their perfect satisfaction. ALFRED GOODWIN.] d10. J. A. McKINNEY.

Good news for the Blind!

## Blindness Cured Without an Operation.

DR. G. A. KNAPP, OCUList,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened an office at 496 Broadway, Albany, opposite Stanwix Hall, where he will attend to all persons afflicted with BLINDNESS, or other Diseases of the Eye, and particularly Amaurosis, Ophthalmia, (or inflammation) of every grade, Opacity, Granulation of the Eye Lids, and some cases of Cataract. His method of restoring health and sight to diseased Eyes without an operation, is of recent discovery, and the results have astonished the Profession and elicited the warmest gratitude of patients.

No charge for examinations at the office. Albany, March 25, 1847.

**Restorative Wine Bitters.**—This valuable pectoral remedy is admirably calculated to restore tone to the muscular fibre, thereby imparting strength and energy to the whole system. It will be found of great value in all cases of debility, pain in the breast, loss of appetite, incipient consumption, and those truly desolating complaints peculiar to females, such as fluor albus, bearing down pains, &c. By giving to the digestive organs, they are peculiarly useful in Dyspepsia or indigestion, removing acid eructations, flatulency, and other distressing concomitant symptoms. In short, they are understandingly recommended, and will be found a most valuable preparation in all cases where a strengthening remedy is required. Put up in wine bottles. Price one dollar. Prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y.

**Albany Steamboat Hotel.**—We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Everything which we furnish is of the best which the markets afford. Our prices will be found to contrast favorably with any other establishment in the city of Albany.

Mechanics, Laborers and Farmers, together with the traveling public generally, are invited to give us a call at 122 on the Pier W. LITTLEJOHN.

**Boots and Shoes.**—D. D. RAMSAY having removed his Boot and Shoe store from No. 3 Delavan House, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Albany, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe store at No. 517 Broadway, a few doors north of Bleeker Hall, where he will make to order first rate boots of all descriptions, which he will warrant to be a superior article. His long experience in the business and the success which has heretofore attended him in his efforts to please his customers enables him to say confidently that he will give them an article which for neatness and durability cannot be excelled. As the best way for the public to judge is to call and examine for themselves, he would respectfully invite them to do so, assuring them that he will use his utmost endeavors to give them entire satisfaction.

N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of first rate boots and shoes, men's and boys' calf-skin and kip-skin boots, shoes and brogans; also Ladies' and misses' gaiters of a first rate quality. Prices to suit the times.

**D. Harris, jr.** Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Paper Hanging, Borders, Curtain papers, Fireboard Plates, Paper boxes, and paper box materials. A large stock of everything in his line of business kept constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest New-York prices, at the large Warehouse No. 6 Green St. Albany.

N. B. Count y Merchants, and Dealers in our line of business, will find it to their advantage to call, before purchasing elsewhere new styles constantly receiving.

**MUFFS AND ROBES.**—At No. 3 Exchange. Received this morning the largest and best selected assortment ever offered to the public, consisting of

**MUFFS**—Fine Isabella Bear, Stone do, Black do, Griseley do; Blue Fox, Wood do, Red do; Nat. Lynx, Taft do, Black do.

Together with a large assortment of Chinchella Grey Squirrel, Wolf, imitation Lynx, black and natural Jenett and Coney.

**ROBES**—Trimmed: Martin, Jenett, Wolf and Coon Untrimmed: No. 1 Buffalo Robes. No. 1 extra assorted do. Indian tanned do.

**GLOVES**—Gentlemen's driving Plucked and Unplucked Otter and Seal Gloves. Ladies' Otter and Musk Riding Gloves.

**CAPS**—Otter, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Boas, silk Plush, Fur Trimmed, Cloth, Youth's, and Children's Velvet.

Also, Bows, Neck Ties, Umbrellas and Canes, which are offered to the public at a small advance. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, 3 Exchange.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—The subscriber has opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, where he intends to make to order first rate Boots and Shoes; and will warrant them to fit as well, if not better, than those of any other shop in the city. He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine his stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice selection of manufactured Boots and Shoes, which he thinks will be found on trial a choice article.

D. D. RAMSAY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Any quantity of old Newspapers and Pamphlets in sheets, suitable for wrapping paper.

**HENRY R. HOFFMAN.** Book-Binder and Blank Book Manufacturer, No. 71 State street (up stairs), Albany. Pain and Fancy Binding executed in the first style of the art. Blank Books manufactured to any pattern.

**DANIEL TRUE,** Die Sinker, may be found at No. 585 Broadway. Engraves Seals, Door Plates, &c. Cuts book-binders' Stamps and Dies, also Jeweler's and Silver-smiths' Dies, &c.

## PLUMBE'S Daguerrian Galleries OF PATENT

Colored Photographs at 75 Court street and 58 Hanover street, Boston; 261 Broadway, New York; 136 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, 122 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Broadway, Saratoga Springs; and Dubuque, Iowa.

Awarded the Gold and Silver Medal, four first premiums and two highest honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, for the most splendid colored daguerreotype and best apparatus. Admittance free.

Likenesses taken every day, without regard to the weather. Pictures taken at this unrivalled establishment on the largest plates, or in groups of any desired number, in a style of art superior to any thing of the kind produced elsewhere.

\* \* \* Premium Apparatus, Plates and Cases, supplied at lower rates than at any other place in the United States.

**Gentlemen's Hats.**—Goodwin & McKinney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3 Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

## SCALES.

Consisting of forty varieties, viz: Double Beam portable Platform Scales, 12 sizes. Single Beam ditto, 8 sizes. Single and double Beam Dormant Platform Scales, 5 sizes. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales, made any size required. Double beam Counter Scales, 4 sizes. Single beam " 2 sizes. Common beam " 4 sizes. Brass beam " for Druggists' and Grocers' use.

Patent Ballances, &c. All of which are graduated to either American or foreign weight and ready boxed for shipping. Persons in want of Scales will find it to their advantage to call and examine the large assortment on hand and for sale at his Depot, 114 Front street, corner of Wall, New-York, or at the manufactory at Lansingburgh. For sale by HUMPHREY & LANSING, No. 63 State street, Albany.

## PORTRAIT PAINTING.

Rooms 496 Northwest corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, ALBANY.

Where the subscriber would be pleased to see his acquaintances and the public generally, especially those who intend sitting for Portraits.

Thankful for past favors, he hereby solicits a continuance of the same. Prices reasonable and warranted to please all.

N. B. Particular attention paid to calls for sketching from a corpse. As the subscriber has had much experience, he doubts not that he may please all, by producing a likeness to the life, a thing many think almost impossible—nevertheless 'tis true.

Feb. 12, 1847. H. H. AUGUSTUS PRIME.

**JAUNDICE BITTERS.**—These Bitters are unquestionably one of the best Medicines in use for cleansing the system of morbid or superfluous bile, removing the yellowness of the skin, exciting action, and restoring tone and energy to the digestive apparatus and organic system. It is therefore with confidence that I recommend this article in the following ailments, feeling secure of a favorable testimony from those who may try it, viz:—Loss of, or weak appetite, general feeling of languor, disinclination to bodily or mental exertion, irritability and deranged temper, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, pain or fullness in the stomach after eating, flatulency, heartburn, headache, giddiness, lassitude, palpitation, coarse habits, &c., &c. Also for hemorrhoids, or piles, which are always caused by a faulty state of the biliary or digestive organs.

Prepared and sold at No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. Price 75 cts. per bottle. P. W. BARRINGER, Botanic Physician.

## AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. N. S. DEAN,

Nos. 16 and 21, Norton st., Albany, has established an INFIRMARY, for the reception of patients, who are afflicted with various acute and chronic diseases. His charges for board and medical attendance are moderate. His BATHING ROOMS are in complete order. Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Medicated Baths in readiness at all times, for the accommodation of his patients, and of the citizens generally.

Single baths 25 cents, 6 tickets for one dollar.

Dr. Dean employs in his practice vegetables only, as experience and practice have proved sufficient (without resort to mineral poisons) to cure or alleviate all diseases to which the human family are subject, renders his services and medicines to the public, satisfied that a trial of them will convince the most skeptical and unbelieving of their value and efficacy.

His medicines are all prepared upon scientific principles, from vegetable substances only, and have stood the test of more than twenty years. Among his medicines, which have effected many surprising cures, after all mineral remedies had failed, and of which abundant certificates of the most respectable persons in this city and vicinity will be given.

**DR. DEAN'S INDIAN'S PANACEA,** for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Incipient Cancers, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, particularly Ulcers and Painful Affection of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Rheumatism, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Fever Sores and Internal Abscesses, Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Cutaneous Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, Asthma, and Headache from particular causes, Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation, Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injurious treatment or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities of the blood or vitiation of the humors of whatever name or kind.

Rheumatic Oil, an Indian specific. This oil has effected cures when all other remedies have failed, and needs but a trial to prove its efficacy, in the most inveterate cases. It is also an effective remedy in cases of Bruises, Contracted Sinews, Scalds and Burns.

**AMUSEMENT.**—AT THE BROADWAY ODEON EVERY night through the season. We are happy to announce to the public generally, but to the sons and daughters of industry more especially, that we shall spare no pains or expense to render the ODEON a place of profit and pleasure to a deserving public. Prices of admission, Box 50 cents; Parquette, 25 cents; Gallery 12 1/2 cents. Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock. Feb. 27.

**Albany Cigar Depot.** Corner of Green and Hudson sts. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe, Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers.

CHARLES W. LEWIS.